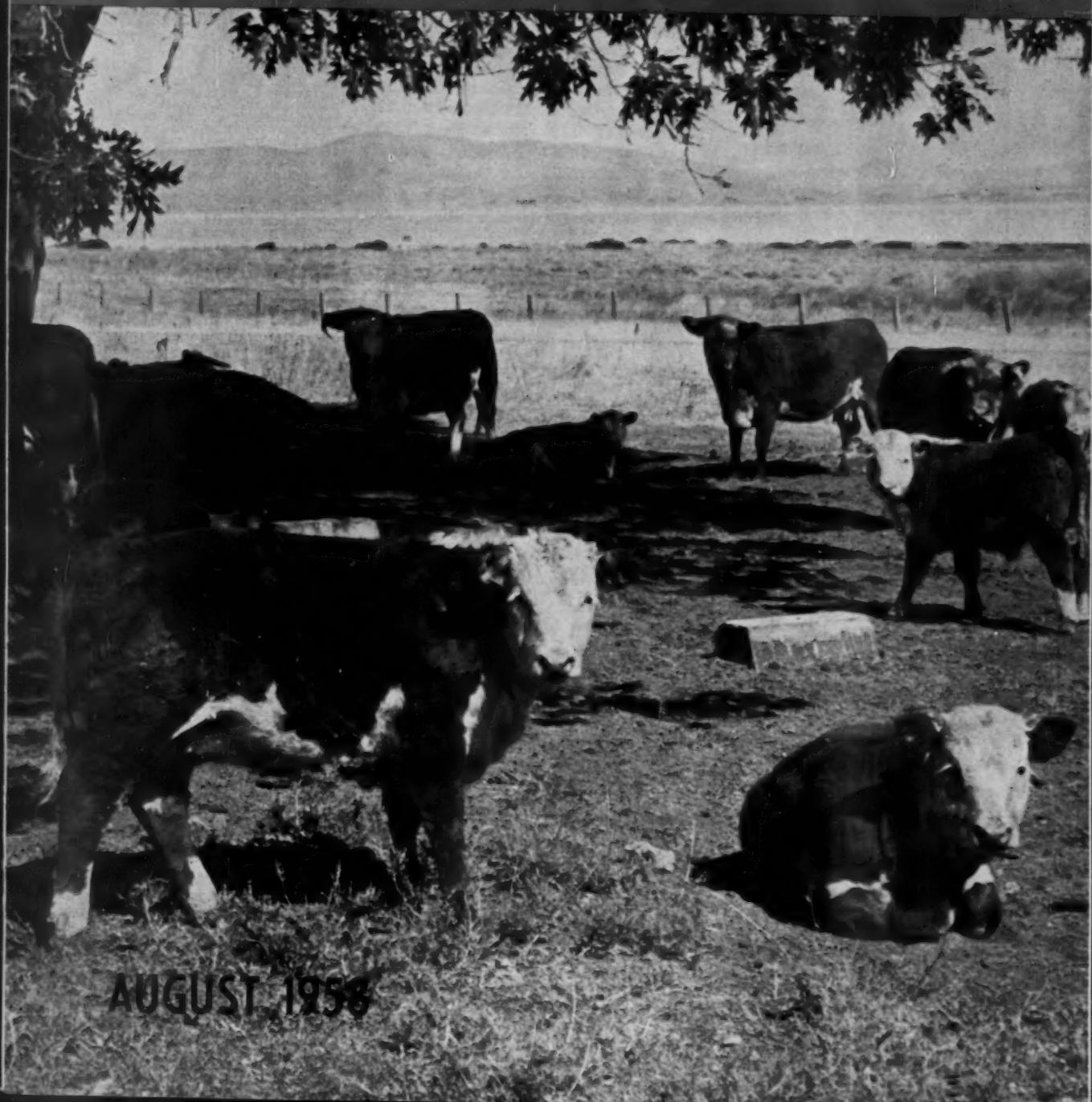


# AMERICAN

## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE: • CATTLE STAMPS  
GENERAL COUNCIL • FACT FINDING  
SECRETARIES MEET • CATTLE ON FEED



AUGUST 1958

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## Meeting Dates

Nevada	Oct. 30-31	Elko
Idaho	Nov. 30-Dec. 2	Pocatello
Utah	Dec. 12-13	Salt Lake City
Arizona	Feb. 5-7	Yuma
Louisiana	Feb. 9-10	Lafayette
Kansas	Mar. 12-14	Wichita
Texas	Mar. 23-25	Dallas
New Mexico	Mar. 29-31	Albuquerque
Montana	May 20-23	Miles City
South Dakota	June 2-4	Mobridge
Wyoming	June 4-5	Laramie
Nebraska	June 11-13	Lincoln

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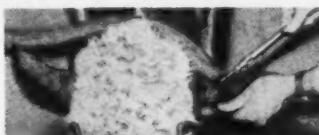
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# reduce shrink up to 4%

Cuts weight losses in transport  
of feeder cattle



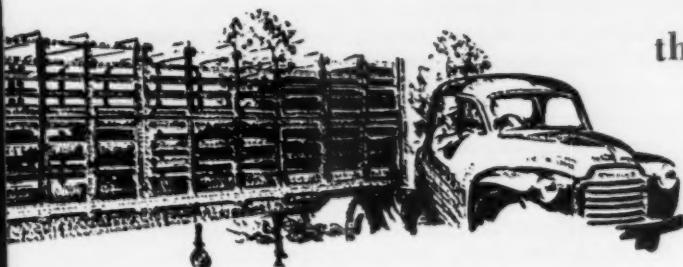
Relieves shipping fatigue and lowered  
resistance to infection. Tranquilization  
aids in reducing incidence and severity  
of infectious diseases caused by exposure  
and environmental stress when used as  
supportive therapy with antibiotics.

Eases adaptation to new environment and  
management practices

# on your herd

# Trilafon

the new injectible tranquilizer



## convert losses into profits

TRILAFON pays dividends in extra pounds—and \$\$. This low-dosage, low-cost investment guards livestock against weight loss due to transport, handling and environmental stress.

One injection before shipment helps prevent shipping fever and holds shrink to a minimum.

TRILAFON also helps livestock adapt to changed management practices—weaning, castration, vaccination, etc. Animals are easier to handle, adjust to feedlot conditions more rapidly, go on full feed faster.

### How TRILAFON reduces shrinkage in transportation:

No. in Group	Travel Time	Average Shrink (Lbs.)		Saving in Lbs.
		Treated	Untreated	
25	24	40 hrs.	52.6	93.5
15	15	2	16	34
33	30	13	44.5	69
13	13	10 1/2	18.07	46.87
18	16	3 1/2	11.7	30
15	15	4	9.7	25.5
54	54	96	31.1	59.3

### How TRILAFON puts animals on full feed faster:

	Group A (Tranquilized)		Group B (Control)	
	—Grain— corn, barley and dry beet pulp pellets	—Roughage— corn silage and chopped hay	—Grain— corn, barley and dry beet pulp pellets	—Roughage— corn silage and chopped hay
First week	3.40 lbs.*	10.21 lbs.*	3.09 lbs.*	10.31 lbs.*
Second week	9.08 lbs.	14.08 lbs.	5.01 lbs.	11.46 lbs.
Third week	14.04 lbs.	14.04 lbs.	11.41 lbs.	15.02 lbs.
Fourth week	17.42 lbs.	13.68 lbs.	15.32 lbs.	11.12 lbs.
Average/day	13.1 lbs.	12.17 lbs.	10.93 lbs.	11.03 lbs.

\*Daily feed intake per head.

### How TRILAFON reduces incidence of shipping fever:

No. in group	Group A		Group B Untreated
	Treated with 75 mg. TRILAFON	Untreated	
Average weight	750 lbs.	750 lbs.	
Behavior	Appetites good; cattle very contented	Appetites poor; much bawling, fence-walking	
Shipping fever	1 case	32 cases	

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TRILAFON,® brand of perphenazine.

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# The Lookout

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**Prices of fed cattle** have declined \$2 to \$3 per cwt. from their high in March, but in early July were still \$2 to \$2.50 above the prices of July last year. A small further decline seems probable, according to the USDA. If it occurs, some further seasonal drop in prices of feeder cattle also may take place. Feeder prices will be influenced also by range conditions and by prospects for feed production. On the whole, though, prices of feeder cattle seem likely to remain considerably higher than last year during most or all the fall.

**The inventory** of cattle and calves on farms next Jan. 1 is likely to be larger than last January. However, unlike hogs, the consequent increase in marketings will not appear until much later. During the remaining months of 1958 cattle slaughter is expected to be less than last year; slaughter in 1959 may be up somewhat from 1958 though still below 1957. Slaughter of fed cattle this summer and fall will average larger than a year earlier but slaughter of other classes will be smaller.

**Hog production** is beginning an uptrend. The 1958 spring pig crop is estimated to be only 2 per cent larger than last year's crop, but producers plan for 13 per cent more sows to farrow fall pigs. . . . Ten per cent more young chickens will be raised this year than last, to number about 436 million.

**Retail prices** of meat this summer will be higher than last summer. Production of pork and fed beef will likely exceed last year, but production of other kinds of meat will be less; and cold storage stocks on hand at the beginning of the summer were considerably smaller than a year before.

**Supplies of feed** grains and other concentrates for the 1958-59 feeding year are expected to be a little above the record supply of last year. Feed grain production this year, based on July 1 indications, will total around 134 million tons, 8 million below the record last year. The carryover of feed grains into 1958-59, however, is expected to be about 61 million tons, a fourth larger than the 49 million tons carried over into 1957-58. Production of soybean meal is expected to continue larger in 1958-59, maintaining high protein feed supplies at a high level.

**The growing season** has been very favorable for hay crops and pastures. Hay production was estimated in July at 114 million tons, 6 per cent smaller than the bumper crop last year but 9 per cent above the 1947-56 average. This plus the big carryover on May 1 gives a total supply for 1958-59 of 141 million tons, slightly above the record supply last year.

**The recovery** in a number of business indicators which was evident in May continued into June although gains have been small. Consumer incomes have increased the past three months. Housing starts rose more than seasonally in March, April, May and June.

**Industrial production** picked up in most industries in May and again in June after a steady eight-month decline. However, inventories are still large and liquidation is continuing. Prospects remain dim for any pick-up in investment in plant and equipment by business firms this year. As of May, businessmen were planning to reduce spending on new plant and equipment in the second quarter and again in the third quarter of this year.

**Employment** rose in June, but somewhat less than the seasonal amount. Unemployment also rose, but less than seasonally.

## **Controlling Our Imports**

CATTLE PRICES have been slipping a little recently. Perhaps it was to be expected, because we have a lot of cattle on feed. They must come to market. And when a lot of cattle come to market prices go down.

This brings up the question of just where cattle and beef imports fit into the economic fact that increased marketings depress prices. Just at what point in the downturn of prices caused by heavy marketings do the imports that good prices attract to our markets have their greatest price-depressing effect?

There is probably no one who can answer this question exactly. Imports at any time have an effect. But it is reasonable to say that when the selling price of a commodity approaches the point of unprofitable production, every effort should be made to keep the price from going down farther.

We do not have marketing controls for cattle in our country. And cattlemen do not want them. They are perfectly willing to take their gamble on a good market—or a bad one. That's the way they want it. They figure they will do all right in competition with their fellow cattle growers.

But what about the foreign producer whose production costs let him hang on so much longer in the race in the competitive market in this country? The domestic producer is actually beat before he starts. His competing neighbor, he knows, has production costs similar to his own. The foreign producer has production costs far lower than his. And in this situation there's but one place where he can go. He must go to his own government to give him protection against a force with which he cannot hope to compete.

That of course is why import controls are used, and not in this country alone but the world over. You cannot regulate the competition outside your own country. You must have protection against it.

### **Not a Subsidy**

THIS DOES NOT MEAN, as so many free traders have said, a subsidy or artificially pegged prices. It is simply a protection against a force beyond your own control. The way we have tried to implement it in this country is through tariffs.

But our import duties have been whittled down under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to the point where they are no longer protective. They mean nothing during times when the cattle market, for instance, because of lowered prices, needs protection, and to get the duties up to a point of effectiveness would require doubling, tripling, maybe even quadrupling of present rates.

Is there any other way that protection can be had? We believe there is. A possible solution would be to designate a point on the parity barometer where imports would be considered undesirable *per se* and represent a threat to the industry that may be nearing the edge of loss—when a little extra dumping of a competitive product could ruin the market.

We believe that the outside force of competition should not control the destiny of a domestic industry. We believe that imports that do not hurt our markets are desirable but that when competitive products come to our markets during falling prices or other situations that threaten loss, imports should be controlled, perhaps even stopped. Suppose a meat exporting country should decide to subsidize its meat exports. Such imports could push our prices to a ruinous level.

Is there anything illogical about the idea than an industry should be kept as healthy as possible, both in the interest of those who produce and those who consume? We cannot believe there is. In fact, our government has tried many, many schemes to help agriculture stay on an even level, mostly, we must admit, to the point of propping prices so that over-production results.

### **To Protect an Industry**

BUT CONTROLLING IMPORTS would not artificially bolster prices, would not lead to overproduction, but would protect an industry against damage from the outside. And this seems logical even though no doubt the cattle business would have its ups and downs even with all competitive imports of cattle and beef excluded.

We realize this kind of control would not correct the trouble of the cattlemen in the "dumping spots," where imports at any time may drastically depress prices. Some further protection must be provided for them.

One of our biggest problems is marketing. Here may be a way in which this problem could be smoothed just a little without cost to anyone—even the outsider who sends us beef and cattle, because he cannot for long send us his exports if our own industry is not prosperous.

What is being suggested here is, in effect, what the "escape clause" in our present tariff law is designed to do. But it seldom is put into effect. We need something else.

It's time to seek more realistic ways than tariffs to get the protection the industry needs.

# State Presidents, Secretaries Meet

**Foreign beef importation**, interstate movement of cattle, and beef promotion were among the industry topics considered by the general council of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver in mid-July.

The council, made up of state presidents of the 29 state organizations affiliated in the American National and headed by President G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., asked the USDA to issue weekly current reports on the increasing imports of meat and livestock, the intentions of exporting countries, and the destination points in the United States of such imports.

The group reiterated the association's request at its annual convention last January for reasonable protection against imports.

The council endorsed a proposal to achieve greater uniformity in sanitary regulations among states to facilitate interstate shipment of cattle.

It again requested favorable consideration of calfhood vaccination in the recertification of brucellosis accredited areas.

**Considered in detail** and approved, with three states dissenting, was an amendment to Senate Bill 3535, the market deduction bill for meat research and promotion. The amendment, introduced by Senator Mundt of S. D., came as a result of hearings before a Senate agriculture subcommittee (proponents were represented by J. B. Montague and Jay Taylor of Texas and Walter Taylor of South Dakota) where the Farm Bureau, USDA and several senators raised objections and asked for clarifying amendments as to handling of collected funds. The amended proposal named the National Beef Council, National Swine Council and the Ameri-

can Sheep Producers Council, together with state councils certified by them, as fund-collecting agencies. The National Livestock and Meat Board would receive 20 per cent of funds.

In subsequent consideration by the Senate Agriculture Committee, the measure was again objected to by several senators and the USDA. The latter said the proposal could possibly lead to "fragmentation of effort, waste of funds and result in diminution of benefits to producers, and that the naming of organizations, which are subject to change in name, form and membership, would appear to restrict the livestock industry's approach to their problems." It said the new proposal would appear to raise more questions and possibly cause more problems than S. 3535 in its original form.

In view of the nearness of adjournment date and the crisis in the Mideast, prospects of action on the measure are dimming.

The general council also urged the Department of Labor to withhold applications of wage-and-hour provisions of the Fair Labor Practices Act with regard to brand inspectors until opportunity is afforded to discuss with the department and Congress the unique working conditions required of the inspectors.

In a separate meeting, the general council of the American National Cow-Belles reviewed activities of such programs as the Beef for Father's Day and discussed future plans.

## FACT-FINDING REPORT

**A paper** by Dr. Herrell DeGraff, research director of the American National's fact-finding committee, read at

the general council meeting, reported results of several studies:

One question was whether the high-volume market of recent years can be held, at prices which will provide a reasonable return to producers.

Findings were: 1. That farm families have increased their use of beef 2.5 times in the past 20 years, and the reason is probably related to the introduction of freezers. Much of this increased use has been at the expense of pork, and there is reason to believe farm families represent a permanently larger market as beef consumers.

2. That use of hamburger per household has almost tripled in the past 20 years, which has helped in the merchandising of the total beef supply. With its increased availability at lunch counters, drive-ins, etc., the rise of hamburger appears to be a second factor in a permanently larger total market for beef.

3. That urban use of beef is about 50 per cent higher in the middle-income brackets than at the low-income level, and in the past 20 years almost 40 per cent of these households have shifted from low-income to middle-income position. The belief is that this also is a permanent shift toward a continuing larger per capita market for beef; that is, unless many families now in the middle-income group should fall back into low incomes.

4. That the habits of consumers are "sticky." They do not readily accept sharp changes in their eating habits. When beef supplies increased from 56 pounds in 1951 to 78 in 1953, consumers would take this abruptly expanded supply only at reduced prices, but from 1953 through 1956 supplies per person continued to increase modestly and the small additional supplies were consumed without important price change. The formula for maximum market for beef with good returns to producer is easier to state than to attain. First, it is a highly productive and efficient total national economy, and, second, beef supplies built slowly to a high per capita level and then held as stable as possible. Large and abrupt changes result only in boom and bust conditions for the producer.

**On the question** of the meaning to cattlemen of the changes that have been occurring in food retailing, the essential features seem to be these:

1. The most fundamental change has been the rise of the supermarket, based on automobile shopping, prepackaging and self service, marked uniformity and consumer-testing.

2. A thread that runs through every food item which has been successful in today's retail store is that the product is highly uniform.



**TWO OF THE 24** state cattle association presidents meeting in Denver last month for the general council session are shown here visiting with President Jack Milburn, second from left, and First Vice-President Fred Dressler, right. They are Robert Johnson, California, left, and J. O. Pearce, Jr., Florida. While in Denver, Mr. Pearce, chairman of the public relations committee, also conferred with Lyle Liggett, director of information, on association public relations activities.

STATE cattle association secretaries visiting between sessions at a meeting in late July at a mountain lodge near Denver. Left to right: E. A. Chisholm, Canada; M. D. Lacy, New York; Chas. Stewart, Texas; Ralph Miracle, Montana; A. P. Farham, Louisiana, and Radford Hall, Denver. Sixteen states were represented.



3. Supermarket operators have found a good beef business to be almost essential to the success of a store, and they have come to insist upon the same uniformity in the beef they offer that has been found to be essential to the success of other food items. Every effort is to have this "supermarket beef" the same tomorrow as it is today, the same each day.

4. This of course leads supermarket buyers to seek uniform carcasses, the packers to look to feeders for uniform animals and the feeders to look to ranchers for the desired animal. This is thought to be the background of much direct country buying and of much forward contracting of feeder cattle which lately has been more prevalent.

Thus the rise of supermarket beef has become a force that is being felt throughout the cattle and meat industry. Among producers it appears to be working to the advantage of favorably known brands, but it appears also to be advantageous to all producers, because by making widely and abundantly available to all consumers the kind of uniform beef which experience has shown to be generally acceptable, it must surely have been a significant factor in increasing consumer demand.

**Studies being made** by the fact-finding committee include:

1. An analysis by Harold Breimyer of the USDA of the changing character and structure of the cattle cycle, to give better information on beef supplies and aid in lessening the "boom and bust" changes within the industry.

2. An analysis of calf and feeder marketing practices of ranchers. The increasing practice of forward contracting will be studied. This may be a reflection of pressure among large-scale retailers to increase uniformity of their beef supply.

3. Study of the relative position of direct buying versus terminal markets. This study is being made by Dr. J. Carroll Bottum of Purdue University.

4. Study by Dr. Robert C. Kramer of Michigan State University of cattle feeding by packers and retailers to find if it is good or bad for producers.

5. Study by Dr. George Mehren of the University of California on developments in food retailing which have brought questions about "retailer domination of the market."

6. An analysis of major changes in meat packing, which Dr. DeGraff is making.

7. A study dealing with cattle and beef imports which Dr. DeGraff is developing.

## SECRETARIES TALK SHOP

**Talks on taxes**, association publications, the National Beef Council and the National Live Stock and Meat Board were included in the meeting of secretaries of affiliated state association members of the American National at a mountain lodge near Denver in late July.

In the two-day informal meeting, reports on industry problems back home were made by the 16 secretaries attending, representing cattle associations from the east and west coasts and Canada—60,000 members in all.

Tax assessment levels and tax rates stood out more in these reports than any other problem, although the subjects ranged from cattle passageways under the new interstate highway to recertification in the brucellosis clean-up. Several state secretaries stressed the need for simple methods of recertification.

A number of states are going ahead with independent studies of industry questions.

California is carrying on progeny testing for a meat-type animal and through the Giannini Foundation will make an exhaustive study into the economics of the cattle and beef business.

In Idaho an association survey brought forth the facts on damage during hunting season—facts used in meetings with wildlife groups.

In Arizona the cattlemen worked for a school of forestry to acquaint public land administrators with local grazing and management practices.

Colorado has developed parity tables on cattle to use as a pattern for setting assessment valuations.

A report by the secretary of the Western Stockgrowers Association (organized in 1896) in Alberta, E. A. Chisholm, showed almost exact similarity of problems in Canada. Canada hopes to have a beef promotion program and is cleaning up Bang's disease through vaccination. It had capital gains before we did, and already has an averaging-of-income law. Mr. Chisholm said he believed Canada eventually will be beef deficient.

**Informal reports** were given on the National Beef Council by Robert Burhart, Colorado Springs, Colo.; the Meat Board by Carl Neumann, Chicago; the National Live Stock Tax Committee work by Stephen Hart, attorney, Denver, and on association publications by Phil Patterson, editor of Western Farm Life, Denver. Mr. Patterson said cattlemen should give much more support to their associations than they do—their very business is at stake.

Besides these discussions of broad industry problems, the mechanics of association work was freely tossed around. American National Secretary Radford Hall pointed out that this was the first time special and separate sessions had been scheduled for discussion of the secretaries' practical work and problems, and expressed the belief that the interchange of ideas and methods should make for better association work in behalf of the nation's cattle industry.

Secretaries attending: Hughes McKinney (assistant to president), Arizona; Colorado, David G. Rice, Jr.; Kansas, A. G. Pickett; Louisiana, A. P. Farham; Montana, Ralph Miracle and Bob Murphy (assistant); New Mexico, Horace Hening; Nevada, Fred B. Harris; South Dakota, Jack McCulloh; Texas, Chas. Stewart; Utah, Ted Crawford; Wyoming, Bob Hanesworth; California, J. Edgar Dick; Nebraska Sandhills, Frank Sibert; Idaho, Bob Henderlider (assistant); M. D. Lacy, New York; Bob Howard, Nebraska; E. A. Chisholm, Alberta, Canada. Attending from the American National were Radford Hall; Roy Lille, assistant executive secretary; Lyle Liggett, information director, and Dave Appleton, editor of the American Cattle Producer.

## The MARKET Picture

The marketing pattern that started shaping up early in the year on fed cattle was even more in evidence by late July. This was a complete reversal from normal years, not only as to movement of grainfed cattle, but also as to prices.

The price advantage of some \$5 to \$6 per cwt. on fat cattle which prevailed early in the year was rapidly disappearing. In fact, recent weeks show that the gap is rapidly closing and that current prices are not much more than \$1 per cwt., on the average, above last year.

Furthermore, at this time a year ago, prices were on the upswing, while this year the downtrend prevails and unless some unforeseen circumstance develops the two lines will cross before long.

Inspected cattle slaughter for the first six months of 1958 ran between 9 and 10 per cent under last year. This was during a period when cattle numbers on feed were 10 to 12 per cent above a year ago. As a result, by mid-July, cattle numbers on feed, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board as of July 1, are up some 16 per cent. Also, average weights of cattle on feed are running considerably above a year ago.

Cattle numbers on feed in the western states showed a much greater increase than in the Corn Belt area, the total in the West being up some 19 per cent. Colorado set the pace on increases in the West with a pick-up of some 31 per cent; California was up 12 per cent; Arizona was up only 5 per cent, while Texas, which was down sharply a year ago, picked up 70 per cent; but this represented less than 40,000 head of cattle. Corn Belt states were up an average of

15 per cent, with Iowa showing a 14 per cent increase.

Expected months of marketing this substantially increased number of fed cattle indicate that a considerably larger share would move in August and September than in July, which is again contrary to the normal pattern of selling fed cattle. As a result, we have seen recently exceptionally heavy runs at Chicago, normally seen in the months of April and May, with up to 25,000 head or more on a Monday and up to 17,000 on a Wednesday.

The normal reaction to heavy runs of fed cattle in the late summer months would be a bearish attitude toward stocker and feeder prices, but such has not been the case this year. With the abundance of feed all over the nation, and favorable weather in the important crop producing areas, the undertone to stocker and feeder trade has, in fact, actually grown stronger than it was a month ago. Both yearling and two-year-old feeders have worked 50 cents to \$1 higher the past month. Even though trade has slowed down somewhat on two-year-olds recently, there has not been any indication of weakness in asking prices on the part of growers. Calves, in some cases, have worked \$1 to \$2 higher, with some sizable strings on fall contract resold at a profit.

Since practically every possible segment of the cattle industry will be a prospective buyer for replacement cattle this fall, it seems doubtful that light yearlings and calves, at least, will get much cheaper, regardless of what fat cattle may be worth. While no actual figures are available, general trade comment is that a much higher than normal percentage of the stocker and feeder crop is already under contract, and that a considerable portion of those sold are already placed with bona fide growers and feeders rather than in speculative hands.

Even slaughter cow prices had not followed the normal pattern of substantial price breaks by late June or early July. By mid-July, some declines of 50 cents to \$1 did develop, but this was mild compared with normal years. Thus cows were still \$2 to \$4 above a year ago, only out-classed in the slaughter price field by bulls, which continued to bring \$5 to \$6 per cwt. more than a year ago. No doubt the re-stocking trend was largely responsible for the relatively high cow prices, where top grass cows in the \$20 bracket were selling right against shortfed Holstein steers.

A sizable proportion of the dressed beef produced in the intermountain states continued to move to the West Coast as prices, considering freight, were more attractive than those of the East Coast. However, even West Coast beef trade was becoming rather sluggish, as a considerable volume of new crop cattle was moving out of West Coast feedlots.

**Price round-up:** Late in July grain-fed cattle prices had slipped fully \$1 to \$1.50 and were about back to February levels. Good and choice steers sold in a range of \$24 to \$26.50, with only a limited volume of choice reputation kinds making \$27 to \$27.50, with \$28 paid sparingly on the West Coast. Good and choice heifers continued to sell close to steers, at \$24 to \$27, not much volume over \$26.50. Beef cows brought \$17.50 to \$19.50, with smooth high yielding grass cows \$20 to \$20.50, occasional young cows to \$21. Canners and cutters ranged \$14 to \$17. Sausage bulls brought \$22.50 to \$24, to out-sell short-fed plain fed steers going at \$20 to \$23.50.

On current delivery basis, supplies of stockers and feeders were extremely short, scattered loads of good and choice steers \$25 to \$27, not many fleshy steers of the warmed-up variety above \$26. Choice light stock steers occasionally brought \$28 to \$29 for weights from 550 to 675 pounds, while choice short yearlings scaling around 525 pounds sold at calf prices, bringing up to \$33 or better. Good and choice heifers were scarce at \$24 to \$26, current delivery. Good and choice stock steer calves were also scarce, scattered sales noted at \$31 to \$35, with heifer calves \$28 to \$32.

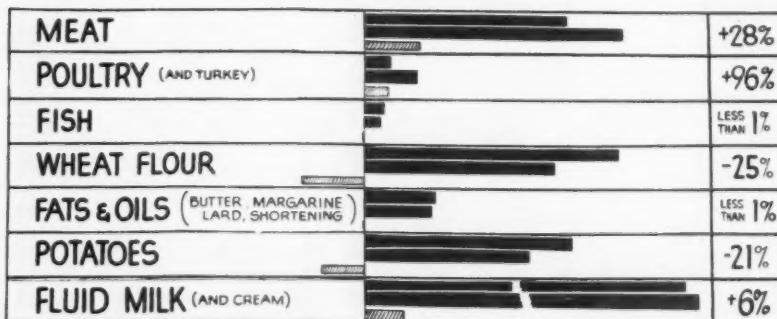
Actually more representative sales on all classes of stockers and feeders were found in the fall contracting, since current delivery stock was difficult to locate.

On fall delivery, good and choice yearling stock steers 750 pounds down were reported selling quite freely at \$25 to \$26.50, several strings weighing around 550 to 625 pounds reported at \$27 to \$28, with a few small strings of choice reputation brand short yearlings or last fall calves expected to weigh around 600 to 625 pounds, selling as high as \$29. Most yearling steers were delivering from late September through the month of October.

Good and choice two-year-old steers were reported at \$23.50 to \$25, most

### Per Capita Use of Meat, Other Foods

1935-39 AND 1956-57



National Live Stock and Meat Board Chart.

**THE CONSUMPTION PATTERN** on several food items during the past 20 years is shown in the above chart: Meat eating since 1935-39 has increased 35.9 pounds to 162.9 pounds per capita in 1956-57; poultry (including turkey) increased 15 pounds to 30.6 pounds; fish stayed about the same, from 11 to 10.2 in the latter period; wheat flour dropped 40 pounds to 120 pounds; fats and oils remained about constant—45.4 to 44.9; potatoes lost 27 pounds and were down to 103 pounds in 1956-57; fluid milk increased from 330 to 350.5 pounds.

# Angus heifers... sound investment for the future



**Be Ahead!  
Breed Blacks!**

**W**HAT a wonderful sight! A bunch of good-looking Angus heifers. Sure makes a man swell with pride! But pride of ownership is only a secondary reason why you or anyone else should buy Angus heifers.

For first and foremost, Angus are *bred to produce a profit*—year in and year out. That's why Angus heifers are a good, sound investment.

#### **Queen of the brood cows**

You'll find that Angus heifers have the natural hardiness and strong constitutions to calve with little difficulty. As a result, they normally produce *larger calf crops*.

Angus cows nourish their young under adverse conditions, too—for they are not bothered with snowburned or sunburned udders. They do not have cancer eye, and show resistance to pinkeye. Healthy, productive, 15-year-old Angus cows are not uncommon.

#### **Bigger calves at weaning**

Angus calves weigh more at weaning, too, for Angus cows give a plentiful supply of milk. And Angus calves, being naturally hornless are not set back by dehorning.

Remember, you don't just buy Angus heifers—you invest in their earning power! And the earning power of Angus heifers will increase—for naturally-hornless Angus will be more and more in demand in years to come.

**American Angus Association  
3201 Frederick Blvd., St. Joseph, Missouri**

sales around \$24 to \$24.50, with a few strings of reputation two's as high as \$25.50. These heavier steers were usually delivering late August through mid-September.

Good and choice yearling heifers were reported at \$23.50 to \$25, numerous sales in the \$24 bracket, with an occasional load of reputation heifers bringing \$25.25 to \$25.50. Heifers were delivering all the way from late August through September and into early October.

Good and choice steer calves were contracted at \$31 to \$35, the latter price rather freely, with many growers asking above this price range. Good and choice heifer calves were usually \$1 to \$2 under steers, but an occasional sale of choice to fancy mixed steer and heifer calves sold straight across at \$33 to \$34.

In most cases, the number of heifer mates to steers offered for sale was considerably smaller, indicating that growers were tending to hold back a much higher percentage of their heifer crop this year.—C.W.

## Western Range Feed Prospects by Regions

Range-feed conditions in the **northern Great Plains** will not be quite as good this fall as last, says the Western Livestock Roundup. Spring moisture in eastern Montana and western North Dakota was well below normal. So ranges in that area will be in poor condition even though summer moisture may be about normal. It appears that holdback for wintering and restocking in this area will not be as large as last year. But ranges in Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska will likely be in good conditions at the start of the fall-winter grazing. There will be adequate supplies of forage for stock kept through the winter.

The fair to good conditions for fall range in the **central and southern Plains** are about the same as last year. Range in the Panhandle of Texas and the adjacent area in Oklahoma, however, will probably be in only Poor condition by fall. Conditions in most of Colorado, western Kansas and eastern New Mexico are expected to be Good. The promise of adequate feed supplies should enable livestock producers in this area to continue their herd rebuilding and range stocking programs started last year.

The **Southwest** region (all of Arizona, western New Mexico and southern California) will not be as good compared with last year. Most of the area will have Fair range-feed supplies, except northwestern New Mexico where conditions should be Good.

Range in the **Intermountain** region is expected to be slightly below average this fall. Only Idaho will be in Good condition. All of Nevada and Utah will be in Fair shape for fall grazing and will not be as favorable as last year. In fact, in the northwest-

ern corner of Utah, very Poor conditions are expected. Marketings of cattle off ranges from these three states are likely to be completed earlier than during the last fall season.

Conditions in the **Pacific Coast** area will likely be about the same as last year; mostly Good except in Washington and western Oregon where ranges will be Fair.

**In summary**, although range-feed in 1958 will not be as abundant as last fall over most of the western area, feed supplies should still be adequate to carry cattle through the winter. Plentiful hay supplies left over from last year will offset to some extent the poorer range feed supplies. Replacement cattle will continue in strong demand this fall as rebuilding of basic beef herds continues, especially in the central and southern Plains. The less favorable range-feed will have the greatest effect on the fall marketing program. Although early marketings are not expected, those cattle to be marketed this fall will not be held on ranges as late as last year. In the areas where very poor range conditions are expected this fall, movement will probably be completed a month earlier than in other sections. As a result, some bunching of movements is possible. Even if this occurs, heavy forward contracting in several areas will tend to relieve the downward pressure on prices. But all-in-all, it looks like 1958 will be a productive year for western stockmen.

## Cattle on Feed 16 Per Cent Higher than Year Ago

**USDA** reported cattle on feed July 1 at 4,269,000, 16 per cent up from a year earlier. This means nearly a half million more fed cattle headed for market in coming months than was the case a year ago. But there should be fewer grass-fed and short-fed cattle in competition.

In the Corn Belt the increase was 15 per cent, or total of 3,258,000 head. All the Corn Belt states showed increases except Indiana. Iowa, the leading cattle feeding state, was up 14 per cent.

In the western states (Texas, Colorado, Arizona and California) numbers on feed were up 19 per cent, totaling 1,011,000. In California, the leading western feeding state, numbers were up 12 per cent.

April-June placements in the 13 states totaled 1,730,000 head, up 9 per cent from a year earlier. Corn Belt placements increased 2 per cent; the four western states 19 per cent. Fed cattle marketed from the 13 states in the period at 2,316,000 head were 2 per cent above the second quarter of 1957. The 140,000 short-fed cattle (both placed and marketed during the quarter) were 10 per cent above a year earlier.

**Feeders' marketing intentions** indicate that 68 per cent of the cattle on feed will be marketed in the next three

months. Of this, 19 per cent will go in July, 25 per cent in August and 24 per cent in September. The remaining 32 per cent will be marketed after Oct. 1.

Cattle on feed less than three months was 9 per cent above a year earlier, those on feed three to six months up 25 per cent and those over six months up 16 per cent. As a per cent of total on feed, the number on feed less than three months was 37 per cent; three to six months 35 per cent, and more than six months 28 per cent. Last year these figures were 40 per cent, 32 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.

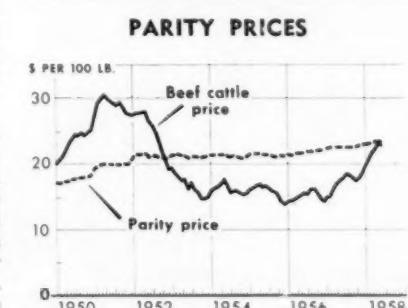
Steers made up 69 per cent of the total on feed (67 per cent a year earlier); heifers 27 per cent (29 last year); calves 4 per cent this year (3 per cent last); cows and other cattle were less than .5 per cent (1 per cent last year).

**More heavy weight cattle** were on feed than a year earlier. Cattle weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds were up 45 per cent; over 1,100 pounds up 13 per cent; under 600 pounds up 19 per cent; 600 to 900 pounds up 5 per cent. Percentage-wise, the number weighing under 600 pounds comprised 6 per cent this year and last; 600-900 pound cattle made up 56 per cent (62 last); 900-1,100 pound group 30 per cent (23 last), and the 1,100 and over group 8 per cent (9 per cent last year).

## Two More States Get Brucellosis Certification

Michigan and New Mexico have been declared modified-certified brucellosis free. Thirteen other states and Puerto Rico have previously been certified. In addition, 570 counties in 28 other states have also been certified. The eradication campaign, says the USDA, has reduced the infection rate among all cattle blood-tested from 2.6 per cent in 1954 to 1.6 per cent on June 30, 1958.

States certified besides Michigan and New Mexico include New Jersey, Utah, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.



Parity standing on prime steers at Chicago July 15 was 87 per cent, on choice 88 per cent, utility 100 per cent, utility cows 102 per cent, feeders (at Kansas City) 104 per cent. The parity figure for all cattle was 95 per cent.

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THAT KILLS CATTLE GRUBS

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A new and remarkably effective insecticide for the control of cattle grubs and other cattle insects has been registered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for use on beef cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine. It is called "CO-RAL" and is available for immediate use by the livestock industry.

Under intensive field testing for the past four years as "Bayer 21/199," CO-RAL has demonstrated an exceptional ability to control cattle grubs, screw-worms, hornflies, lice and ticks.

CO-RAL is of particular importance to cattlemen seeking an effective and practical way to control grubs because:

- 1 CO-RAL is applied as a spray. It is a fast and easy method of grub treatment, requiring minimum handling and labor.
- 2 CO-RAL kills cattle grubs inside the animal—but before they are able to damage meat or hide.
- 3 Only one or two CO-RAL treatments per year are required if the cattle are sprayed soon after heel fly activity terminates.
- 4 When used for grub control, CO-RAL also automatically provides effective and extended control of screw-worms, hornflies, ticks and lice. Used as a specific treatment for screw-worms, CO-RAL protects animals from infestation 10 to 20 days—long enough for most injuries to heal completely.

**Now available through Dealers in Agricultural Chemicals!**

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# IN WASHINGTON

## Taxes

The small-business bill, which has cleared the House, carries a provision to allow owners of businesses up to 10 years to pay estate taxes. Interest on unpaid balance would be 4 per cent. The Keogh bill to give self-employed the privilege of setting aside up to \$2,500 a year free of income taxes for a retirement fund has cleared the House. Total amount that can be set aside is \$50,000. Both bills have been backed by the National Live Stock Tax Committee.

## Zoo Animals

American National President G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., and Vice-President Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., testified before a Senate agriculture subcommittee in favor of the so-called zoo bill to restrict importation of wild animals from areas infested with foot-and-mouth disease. President Milburn also testified before the Senate Interior Committee in opposition to the new wilderness preservation system bill.

## Statistics

Last January the American National asked for funds for more cattle statistics. Part of the request has been granted, and soon cattle-on-feed reports will be out for Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Utah, Montana and North Dakota. This means that the industry will have information on an additional quarter of a million cattle on feed to help guide its affairs. Also soon to appear are dressed meat reports out of Omaha and Denver to add to background knowledge.

## Improvements

The new ruling by the Bureau of Land Management is that a lessee on the public domain who has made authorized improvements may collect the value of such improvements from a subsequent lessee. Failure of the subsequent permittee to pay the former lessee will be cause for cancellation of permit.

## Wilderness

A new wilderness preservation bill, S. 4028, has been introduced by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. It would establish a preservation system and a council. Proponents suggest setting aside initially 50 million acres of federal land for the system, land with unusual, wild scenic values and roadless, or that can be made so. Thus the areas would be accessible only to hikers and riders. The bill ostensibly gives protection to grazing, but careful reading of it reveals provisions that negate that assurance, and grazing use would be subject to the whims of the administrators.

It was thought that the wilderness

bills would be held off until a report on recreation resources (due Sept. 1961) was made as called for in a recent law. The recreation commission is made up of four members from the Senate, four from the House and seven citizens, appointed by the President. Senate members are Barrett of Wyoming, Watkins of Utah, Anderson of New Mexico and Neuberger of Oregon. House members are Pfost of Idaho, Ullman of Oregon, Saylor of Pennsylvania and Rhodes of Arizona. The law also calls for a 25-man advisory council on which the livestock industry will have a representative. . . There were 18 million visitors on national forests in 1946; 53 million in 1956. In the parks there were 22 million in 1946; 55 million in 1957. It's a problem.

## Water and Oil

The right of states to control their water was called for in a resolution passed by the American National last January. A bill introduced by Senator Frank Barrett of Wyoming seeks such a law. Senator Barrett was successful in getting an amendment in the Alaska statehood law that gives to the new state 90 per cent of income from oil and gas produced on the public domain, with the remaining 10 per cent going for administration. This should be significant to western public land states.

## President Jack Milburn Opposes Wilderness Bill

Testifying before the Senate Interior Committee in opposition to the new wilderness preservation system bill, S 4028, G. R. "Jack" Milburn, American National president, said "cattlemen appreciate the value of a reasonable number of wilderness areas but are concerned over the possibility of increasing numbers of such areas in the future."

He said cattlemen are also concerned about the increasing encroachment by the general public. "We do not believe these great resources of the range and timberlands were created only for the pleasure of the public. Our nation was built by the development of our timberlands, minerals and grasslands by those rugged enough to do so. Increasing pleasure areas will only lead to the elimination of further development of our resources," he said.

There are no new areas into which the industry can go, he said, and it should therefore certainly not be pushed back.

New state and federal agencies interested in the use of the out-of-doors can only add to confusion in the administration of public lands which even now is in the hands of many agencies, he said. "We do not need more laws. We need a better understanding of what we have, and the cattlemen is ready and willing to continue to cooperate toward better management of our mountain and prairie lands," he declared.

## U.K. Talks New Meat Contract; New Zealand Boatload Lands

In recent London talks between the U. K. government and Australian representatives, reviewing a 15-year Australia-U. K. meat agreement, it was decided to permit unrestricted export of Australian mutton and lamb to any country. The Minister for Primary Industry, William McMahon, said two members of the Australian delegation would survey North American meat markets, particularly for leaner classes of mutton and lamb.

It is understood that currently only 20 per cent of Australia's beef production is exported. The beef cattle population there is 12 million head. In the 1956-57 season, Australia exported to all destinations 154,874 tons of beef and veal, and we understand that under agreement with the U. K. 90 per cent went to U. K. leaving about 15,000 tons for shipment elsewhere.

A boatload of 1,225 heavy Angus and Hereford cattle has now arrived from New Zealand. The weight loss during shipment, we understand, averaged about 200 pounds an animal. The boat encountered some pretty rough sea, and 110 of the cattle died during the month on the way. Cost of the animals landed is not definitely known but is estimated at about 23 or 24 cents.

Foreign meat unloaded at San Francisco and Los Angeles in April, May, June totaled 23 million pounds, mostly from Australia and New Zealand.

## This Year's Calf Crop Slightly Below Last Year

The 1958 calf crop may be down slightly—135,000 from the 41,007,000 calves born in 1957. The result of fewer cows and heifers, it is 4 per cent below the record in 1954. In the West and South the crop was up a little; it was slightly smaller in the north central and north Atlantic states. Trend in productivity (calves born as percent of cows and heifers two years or older) was 87 per cent, 1 point above 1957.

## AMI Gives Display Space For New Leather Items

The American Meat Institute has decided to allocate free space for display and promotion of "farm-grown leather" at its 53rd annual convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, Sept. 26-30. Manufacturers who have developed lines of leather stock show awards, convention badges, calling cards, barbecue aprons, plaques, etc., during the past year are being offered.

## COVER PICTURE

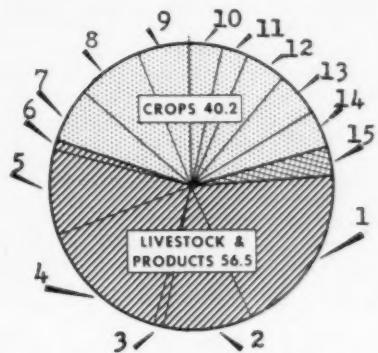
McCall Smith's fine Herefords enjoy a lazy August afternoon in this picture taken by Lyle Liggett at Smith's ranch on the banks of Honey Lake, Calif.

## Cattle and Calves Biggest Agriculture Receipts Item

Cash receipts for marketings of cattle and calves made up the largest source of receipts in agriculture in 1957, according to USDA. The amount was \$5.9 billion. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were \$17.4 billion or 56.5 per cent of the total of \$30.8 billion.

Receipts from marketings of meat animals—cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs—totaled about \$9.4 billion. Crops accounted for about \$12.4 billion, while government payments totaled a little more than \$1 billion.

Commodities as a percentage of total agricultural cash receipts in 1957 were as follows:



1. Cattle and calves 19.3 per cent.
2. Hogs 10.1.
3. Sheep and lambs 1.1.
4. Dairy products 15.1.
5. Eggs and poultry 9.8.
6. Other livestock and products 1.1.
7. Food grains 6.1.
8. Feed crops 7.6.
9. Cotton 5.8.
10. Oil crops 3.7.
11. Tobacco 3.1.
12. Fruits and nuts 4.6.
13. Vegetables 5.0.
14. Other crops 4.3.
15. Government payments (under agricultural conservation, sugar, wool and soil bank programs) 3.3.

## Pond Evaporation Reduced By Hexadecanol Film

A chemical called hexadecanol may save as much as one or two feet of water that would normally evaporate from farm ponds in one year, according to Extension Engineer Ted Willrich of Iowa State College. In experiments by the Illinois State Water Survey Division the powdered chemical has been mixed with water to form a slurry, or thin watery mixture, which is dripped onto the water's surface from the windward side of the farm pond. This forms a one-molecule thickness of chemical which spreads over the water like an oil slick and keeps the water from evaporating. Mr. Willrich says the various chemicals used in the Illi-

nois tests ranged from 60 cents to \$2 per pound and that about 8 pounds of hexadecanol per acre is required annually. Some questions still need answers in connection with the use of this chemical on farm ponds, Mr. Willrich says, one of which is probability of fish survival.

## Six Simple Rules For Removing a Woodtick

You may get a woodtick to back away from his bite on you by holding a lighted match or cigarette to the tick's reluctant rear, you can use benzine, turpentine or alcohol on it, but you may also be wasting valuable time when every second counts, says E. Ward McCray in a story in American Forests. Also, there is danger that you will succeed only in killing the tick, and mouth parts are most apt to be left in the wound when a dead tick is removed.

He sets forth six simple rules to observe in removing an embedded woodtick:

1. Don't panic. The job requires steady hands.
2. Use sterilized tweezers. Lacking these, protect fingers with cotton or tissue and rinse afterward in alcohol.
3. Grasp the tick firmly but do not squeeze. Pull gently and slowly—don't, whatever you do, try to jerk it out.
4. Examine both wound and woodtick with extreme care to make certain that no mouth parts remain in the flesh.
5. Paint the area with iodine or other antiseptic; a silver nitrate pencil may be used.
6. Get to a physician as soon as possible. It is best to have someone else drive the car; if alone, avoid excessive movement.

## Lamb Crop Up 4 Per Cent; Up 14 Per Cent in Texas

USDA's Crop Reporting Board says the 1958 lamb crop totaled 20,779,000 head, up 4 per cent from 1957 and up 7 per cent from the 1947-56 average. Lambs produced this year in the 13 western states were up 5 per cent from 1957, and 2 per cent above the average. The 35 native sheep states produced a lamb crop 4 per cent larger than last year and 16 per cent above average. The 1958 crop in Texas, where approximately 13 per cent of the nation's lambs are produced, was up 14 per cent from 1957, but was 7 per cent below average.

## Packers Find Consumers Apathetic to Frozen Items

Consumer apathy toward frozen meats has caused Armour & Co. to discontinue consumer production of its frozen meat line and Swift & Co. to reduce its frozen meats from 16 to 7 basic cuts. Swift eliminated its heavy cuts for the most part but retained beef rib roast, 3½ pounds, and beef sirloin strip steak, 1 pound and 1½ pounds, as well as some veal, pork and lamb cuts.

*when the  
goin's rough  
Lee Riders  
get tough!*



### Go Western . . .

in the rough 'n ready jeans worn by many a rodeo champ!

### AT THE RODEO

Champion steer  
wrestlers like  
Wayne  
Dunafan  
give top honors  
to rugged  
Lee Riders



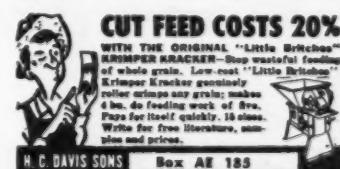
20 Tough-Tailored Extras include: Strong  
thread rivets . . . Lee cowboy denim . . .  
U-shape comfort crotch. Special Slim  
model for slender men. Sanforized.

Good looking - long wearing!

### THE H. D. LEE CO.

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In 1957 there were 2,684,000 ranches and farms in the U. S. with telephone service. This is an increase of 70 per cent since 1940.



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## There's NO AVERAGE ranch or farm

People in your business can't be treated like holes in a punch card or numbers on a document, and nobody knows it better than we do. That's why the Connecticut Mutual loan correspondent near you was selected for his experience and broad knowledge of precisely *your special kind* of farm or

ranch operation. He knows that *your business is different* from your neighbor's, that your property calls for an appraisal that can be made only with knowledge of your individual property. Your income is on a different basis, so your terms may have to be special for you.

*The*  
**Connecticut Mutual**  
 LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY · HARTFORD



The bull is left with the herd at all times and our 10-year record on the basis of annual calf sales has averaged 111 per cent. The calf drop comes throughout the year.

Of course some of the credit for this high number of calves sold can be attributed to the fact that the cows bought are safely in calf and sometimes we have taken cows with calves at side. However, the cows held over generally drop calves every 11 months.

This is quite a hobby with us, and gives us plenty to occupy our minds. Why quit when you can have fun like this? Of course we ride 'em in a pick-up winter and summer.—**Hap Little**, Clarks, Nebr.

**SIMPLE PLEA**—We contracted our calves at 28 and 30 cents and steer yearlings at 27 cents for fall, all with no shrink. All we ask is normal summer rain. Thanks for the good work.—**H. C. Prude**, Bonita, Ariz.

**HELP SCARCE**—The grass is good here this year and we'll have lots of hay, but help is scarce. Water supply is low.—**Carroll Knutson**, Pedro, S. D.

**LOOKS GOOD**—Everything looks good out here. Pretty dry now, but will be a good hay crop and good cattle this fall.—**James P. Jensen**, Big Piney, Wyo.

### SANDHILL SHORTS

People engaged in the cattle business constitute a brotherhood of importance in at least 29 states, and we who live in the Sandhills of Nebraska extend our greetings to the people in the other 28 states who are likewise interested.

From time to time we hope to contribute information relative to the progress of the cattle business here, trusting that others are as anxious to hear from us as we are to keep in touch with them. Some ranching problems are common to the industry, others are regional, and all are interesting.

Right now, with the third week of July gone, haying is making slow progress because of excessive moisture. Our lowest meadows, some of which were lake beds before ditching, have a lush growth and a spongy sod that now offers poor footing for modern haying equipment. Ranch operators are hopeful that warm sunshine and drying breezes will come in time to assist in harvesting a bountiful hay crop. The sandhills themselves have a wonderful cover of nutritious grasses.

With good feeder cattle prices in prospect it would be difficult to be downhearted here at this time.—**Jack Moreland**, Cherry County.

# Cow Pony Corral

By Roy Lille

**I**t has been just a year since I started showing my ignorance in print. I have aired a few pet peeves but have tried to stay on the positive side most of the time. Nevertheless, since it is easier to criticize than to be constructive, I'm going to take the easy way and get something off my chest this month.

The subject of this sermon will be the fat-stock contests we often call "halter classes." I can even get a little riled up over the quantities of fat we put on our beef breeding cattle in preparation for a show. At least the ultimate use of cattle is food, so maybe we are justified in seeing what the finished product out of the feedlot will look like.

But just what justification is there for getting a saddle horse so fat that his withers are hidden and there is gobby fat over his loin? A horse's only purpose, in this country at least, is to work or run, so why not look at him while he is in condition to do something?

I suppose it is all right to grow a colt out as fast as possible, but to keep him rolling in fat from the time he is old enough to start eating grain is an unnecessary expense and no favor to the colt.

Still, raising horses is a competitive business, and ribbons have sale value. As long as only fat horses can win ribbons, people with horses to show will see that their horses grade "prime."

It is just human nature to go to extremes. But when winning prizes in halter classes becomes an end in itself, and the original intent of the competition is lost, the practice turns against itself and actually becomes harmful.

And what are halter classes intended for? I should like to think they are designed to set the pattern of perfection for conformation, breed characteristics and basic soundness. Breeders should be able to look to the showing for guidance in developing those parts of the composite that also include performance, disposition and bloodlines.

It is not a matter of arguing which facet is most important. They are all of primary importance. It is, however, a tragic waste of time and effort for judges of horse flesh to emphasize things that add nothing to the end we are working toward as breeders.

## California's Beef Promotion Drive All Set To Go

The board of directors of the California Beef Council recently announced it had appointed Hoefer, Dietrich & Brown, a San Francisco advertising agency, to conduct a program of beef promotion and consumer education. Council Manager Walter Rodman said: "Our 10-point beef promotion and consumer education program is now ready to be launched."

## Canned Meat Use Trebled In Past Two Decades

Americans no longer eat canned meats and meat combinations only when fresh foods are unavailable. They are a "convenience food" and have skyrocketed to popularity, says the Oregon State College. The amount of canned meats we eat has increased from 3 to 11 pounds per person in the past 20 years.

Here's a table showing the amount canned under federal inspection in 1957 (excluding production for defense agencies):

Product	Million lbs.
Luncheon meat	288
Canned hams	207
Chili con carne (must contain at least 40% meat)	147
Meat stew (25% meat at least)	100
Spaghetti-meat products	117
Beef hash (35% meat at least)	76
Tamales	34
All others	628
Total	1,597

## ASSOCIATION NOTES

With the 74 per cent approval (two-thirds majority required by state law) North Carolina cattlemen are backing a program to finance promotion of beef consumption. The referendum stipulated that 10 cents would be assessed on every head slaughtered. The money collected will be turned over to a special board to be named by the North Carolina Cattlemen's Association. Representatives of the dairy association and staff members of the North Carolina State College are expected to be included on the board to handle the money collected.

The 45th annual convention of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association will be held in Pocatello Nov. 30-Dec. 2, according to Russell Anderson, Mackay, convention chairman. Program plans include a panel discussion on producing and feeding and talks by a number of nationally-known speakers.

A \$300 reward was recently paid by the New Mexico Cattle Grower's association to Blaine Morrison, Fairview, N. M., and the widow of Bill Voight, Espanola, N. M., for furnishing information which led to the conviction of Albert G. Lovato, Espanola, in a cattle theft case.

The semi-annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association will be held at Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, Colo., Sept. 4.

Clark E. Schenkenberger of Temvik, N. D., has been named editor of "Bar North," the magazine of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association.



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## The Connecticut Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY - HARTFORD



# Why Not Collect Cattle Stamps?

By DR. R. R. VOORHEES



**Food** is one of the three necessities for sustaining life in any country. It is only fitting, then, since meat is one of the chief foods of man, that a number of countries have honored the cattle industry by issuing stamps showing cattle raising in their countries. These stamps are miniature works of art. Making a collection of them can form a most interesting hobby for anyone connected with cattle raising.

To follow this hobby is not expensive. The stamps may be obtained from a local stamp dealer who can get them if he does not have them in stock. They will cost from a few cents each to possibly 15 or 20 cents apiece. Stamps are obtainable in two conditions—unused or mint, as they are called by collectors, and used. In making a collection of cattle on stamps it is best to buy the unused or mint stamps since they are not marred by cancellations. Without cancellations the whole beauty of each stamp is easily discernible.

Most collectors mount their stamps in albums with white pages. Since most stamps have a white margin around the design the white page does not allow the stamp to stand out in its full beauty. Because of this a number of collectors have begun to mount their stamps on jet black pages which serve to set the stamp apart from the page and make it possible for its full beauty to be enjoyed.

A very good loose-leaf album for the mounting of such a collection may be obtained with limited cost. Almost any local printer has what is known as black cover stock. He will be glad to cut some of this up into sheets measuring  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches and punch the sheets for three ring binders. The three ring binders may be obtained at most 5 and 10 cent stores as well as stationery stores at varying prices depending on the quality.

Another way to mount a collection of cattle stamps is to get a large sheet of jet black cover stock and mount the stamps on this in any artistic arrangement that appeals to the collector. This sheet can then be framed and hung in the office, den or library where it will attract considerable attention.

Stamps are mounted in an album or on a large sheet by means of little pieces of special paper gummed on one side with a special gum. These are called hinges. To mount the stamps, a hinge is folded in half with the gum side out. Then one-half of the hinge is slightly moistened and attached to the back of a stamp just a little below the top of the stamp. The other half of the hinge is then moistened and the stamp is attached to the album page or large sheet of cardboard. Local stamp

**KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS:** (1) Russia—Dairy farm; (2) Australia—Boy and girl with calf; (3) Australia—Hereford bull; (4) Argentina—Cattle on range; (5) Cameroons—Herder and cattle crossing Sanaga River; (6) Argentina—Head of breeding bull; (7) New Zealand—Cow and sheep portraying agriculture; (8) Iraq—Modern development unit showing cattle grazing; (9) Costa Rica—Head of bull.

## WHAT ABOUT A U.S. STAMP?

Several attempts have been made on behalf of a special cattle stamp for the United States, and efforts will continue. Regulations for selection of commemorative stamps have tightened considerably after the early flurry of "recognizing" many events and activities of American life. Although there are exceptions, forthcoming stamp issues will be restricted to recognizing an industry or group (not a product) on anniversaries, starting with the 50th year and continuing at 50-year intervals. Requests for special stamps are considered by a special committee of the Post Office Department, usually 18 months in advance of issue.

The postmaster general has the exclusive authority to determine subjects for special issues, and congressional action is not necessary.

dealers and most 5 and 10 cent stores handle these hinges. They cost about 20 cents for a thousand.

Such a collection should be titled. Each page should be titled with the name of the country issuing the stamps and below each stamp there should be a very brief notation of what the scene depicts. This lettering may be done with white ink or a white pencil. White ink is rather difficult to work with because the white pigment is suspended in a volatile solution, which means it must be continually agitated; otherwise the lettering will be of varying degrees of whiteness. The white pencil also tends to make a rather faint white line so such lettering should be gone over once or twice to assure the lettering will be of an even whiteness.

There is another way to do this lettering that is being used by many collectors. The desired lettering is typed on white paper that is gummed on one side. The typed lettering is then cut out and the pieces pasted where desired. If this method is used the little pieces of paper with the lettering should be as small as possible so that they will not overshadow the stamps with their size.

A collection of cattle on stamps housed in either a loose-leaf album or mounted on a large sheet and framed will afford a most interesting hobby for those engaged in the cattle industry. It will not be an expensive hobby but one that will give many hours of pleasure and enable the collector to know a little more about cattle raising over the world.

Argentina, the world's biggest consumer and exporter of beef, may soon be asked to observe meatless Fridays because of decreasing supplies, according to a report by United Press International. On June 30 cattle numbers there were estimated at 41.1 million head, a drop of 7 per cent from 1957. Reasons: Heavy exports and a drop in the 1957-58 calf production.



(10) France—Cattle on open range showing Lake Lerie and Meije with Dauphine Alps in background; (11) France—Grazing cattle; (12) Virgin Islands—Nelthorpe Red Poll bull; (13) Peru—Monument to native farmer; (14) Cameroun—Zebu and herder; (15) El Salvador—Champion cow; (16) Brazil—Head of Indo-Brazilian cattle; (17) Colombia—Cattle on farm; (18) Angola—Native woman with cattle in background; (19) Italian Somaliland—Cattle on range.



## Through a Ranch House Window



Mrs. McDonald

Sometimes letters to the Ranch House are conspicuous by their absence, and then I feel I'm writing in a vacuum, with no idea if anyone will even read what I put down. Then there comes a wonderful month like this one, when so many lovely letters pass across my desk

that I find myself in another quandary . . . where and how shall I find space to share them with you? But please believe that every letter gives me a wonderful lift and whether I quote from it directly or not, each one adds something to these pages.

My deepest thanks to all of you who have written. And an enthusiastic "Yes, please!" to Mrs. McClure of the Tri-State 'Belles, Mrs. Gilman Peterson of North Dakota, Mrs. Oscar Ireland of Colorado—please do keep sending in news of your groups and pictures, too, by all means! If you do not see them all in print right away, it's because I'm trying to squirrel away enough to make a sort of pictorial resume of CowBelle activities for our last issue of the year . . . and do you realize how soon December will be here?

Mrs. Ireland's letter enclosed a de-

lightful verse by Mrs. J. B. Livengood dedicated to all cattlemen on Father's Day. It was too long for us to use and there doesn't seem any way to give you a little "quote" that would give the flavor of the piece, but anyhow I did enjoy reading it!

And by odd chance Bea Peterson's comment on Teddy Roosevelt—"the rich experiences and grass-root politics of his ranching days (Teddy was a pioneer member of the North Dakota Stockmen.—Ed.) "helped form the firm foundation for his successful years as President"—came just as I, in an article intended, I hope, for one of the bigger men's magazines, was exploring the possibility that if he had not seen at first hand the hard lot of the cattlemen in a bad winter like that of '86, Teddy might have stayed on as a rancher and not become a national figure. Who knows? And does that make him stronger or less strong than the hundreds of "little" cowmen who stayed on to fight back after that disastrous winter? It is interesting to speculate on, anyhow.

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As more and more of you do nowadays—and I am grateful for the fact you do—Mrs. Caldwell, president of the Louisiana CowBelles, sent me a carbon copy of the material sent in for their regional magazine, the Gulf Cattleman. The first few paragraphs, before she gets down to a report on CowBelle

activities, are such a lovely bit of philosophy that I can hardly bear not to share each word with you.

Looking out to the sunset she says, "The flame of sun in clouds melts into mauve. The memory of light above it is gold and yellow and some quiet, elusive color I have never seen before. I will not see it again, only this once, for each sunset is like no other, as each day is never the same for any being . . . I realize now that all my life I have not been grateful enough for what seemed to be small things but in reality were little miracles . . . I think if I had my life to live again I would not be too busy to stop and thank God for every delight, however small or brief. In the past I have (often) been too busy to notice."

As we all have, Estelle. How fruitlessly we "busy" our lives away, too seldom taking time to sit quietly at our window to look at a sunset and to let our thoughts dwell upon the wonders that we have, not the myriad of unimportant things we have not. And that, I think, is one reason that so very often ranch wives are such interesting people to know . . . not caught up so tightly in futile "busyness" as are most city women, they have time—or at least **make** time—now and then to "lift up their eyes" to the hills and the wide sky beyond their ranch house windows.



FUTURE BEEF PROMOTION plans and other activities were mapped by these ladies meeting in Denver last month as the general council of the American National CowBelles. Seated in the front are current officers and past presidents. They are, from left to right, Miss Margaret McCarty, Mis-

souri, vice-president; Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Louisiana, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Burghart, Colorado, president; Mrs. Al Atchison, Colorado, secretary-treasurer; and Past Presidents Mrs. M. E. Trego, Nebraska, Mrs. Fred Dressler, Nevada, and Mrs. O. W. Lynam, Kansas.

Some day soon now, I hope, the 1958 Year Books will be coming to you in the mail. I hope they may prove helpful. There are still "bugs" that need to be ironed out, and maybe we should be considering suggestions for its improvement to be brought up at the annual convention. It may be that July 1 is too soon after the many June state meetings and we should set back the deadline for a few weeks. (Though of course we have to try to get the book into your hands as soon as possible so you'll have the maximum use of it before the next year's state conventions make it obsolete. What do you think?)

Perhaps I should explain that in the interests of holding down the "per page" cost—like everything else, it's gone up!—I took the liberty of leaving out some strictly local chairmanships, such as state membership, condolences, etc., particularly in states that had a large membership and a long, long list of chairmen. In most such cases the list of officers is printed on the state's own stationery and is thus available to anyone who has reason to contact these ladies—and so I decided to include just those who conceivably might be contacted by CowBelles from other states. I'd appreciate an expression of opinion on this.

Like these pages, these little books should be what you want them to be!

## At Home On The Range

As I promised last month, here is the other recipe that was a winner in the recent "Entertaining with Beef" contest sponsored by the Colorado CowBelles. Unlike the simple, "homey" Flank Steak Roll-Ups, this Beef Mandarin is an exotic sort of "company" dish. I'm sorry that I haven't as yet tried it, so I can offer no personal

opinion. On the whole, I am not too enthusiastic about recipes that combine so many ingredients, but this was a winner against mighty tough competition—and it's my guess it's something extra-special. At any rate, I'm going to try it next time I want to impress my guests and I'm expecting compliments. I hope it does as much for you! And our thanks to Mrs. Maxine Reiss of Colorado Springs, the originator of this unusual dish.

### BEEF MANDARIN

1 lb. beef chuck	1/4 cup water
1 1/2 tsp. Accent or similar seasoning	1/4 cup salad oil
1 No. 2 can pineapple chunks	1/4 tsp. black pepper
1 large green pepper	1 cup celery
1 11-oz. can mandarin oranges	1/4 cup cider vinegar
1 cup brown sugar	3 firm red tomatoes
3 tbsp. corn starch	1 12-oz. can apricot nectar
	1/4 cup soy sauce
	About 12 blanched almonds

Heat salad oil in heavy skillet or electric frypan. Cut beef in 1/4 by 2 inch squares, season with Accent and pepper, saute in hot oil on each side for about two minutes, or until lightly browned. Lower heat and add well-drained pineapple. Add celery cut in 1/4-inch crosswise pieces. Stir carefully, cover and let cook for about 3 minutes.

Meanwhile, combine can of apricot nectar with brown sugar and cider vinegar. Add liquid drained from the pineapple and the mandarin oranges, using a little water if necessary to make 2 cups liquid. Stir in the soy sauce, taste and add a little salt if necessary. Mix cornstarch with water and blend into liquid, cook in heavy

pan over moderate heat until mixture becomes thick and transparent. Pour over the meat, pineapple and celery mixture and carefully turn ingredients until sauce is mixed through.

Add green peppers cut in long thin strips, tomatoes cut in wedges about 1/8 inch thick and the mandarin oranges. Cover and cook about 5 minutes until just well heated through, lifting mixture carefully so as not to break the tomatoes. Serve over fluffy white rice, topping each serving with a few blanched almonds.

Serves 4 to 6 people.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening to you all.—D.M.

### American National

## CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 6, No. 8

August, 1958

President—Mrs. Robert Burghart, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. N. H. Dekie, Plaquemine, La.; Mrs. Jack Hirsch, Jackson, Mont.; Miss Margaret McCarty, Clarence, Mo.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Al Atchison, Motor Route 3, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

## A Message From Your CowBelle President

We have just finished our annual meeting of the CowBelle Council. I am happy to report that it was very well attended, with 34 present. It was thrilling to hear the wonderful committee reports and have a review of the past six months' work.

Three of our past presidents were present: Anna Dressler, Mary Louise Lynam and Thelma Trego. They lend



TWO BOATMEN who had just completed the grueling 25-mile race down Colorado's Arkansas River from Salida to Cotopaxi stop for a cup of Campbell beef soup at the Fremont County CowBelles' "chuckwagon." The CowBelles are Mrs. Thomas McCrory, Mrs. Tom Coleman and Mrs. Walter Ireland, president of the Fremont County CowBelles.



BABY'S WEIGHT IN BEEF is being presented to Arthur Druet, father of the first baby born in San Diego County on Father's Day, by Mrs. W. W. (Millie) Myers of the San Diego (California) CowBelles. Mrs. Druet looks on. This is typical of the many features that CowBelles all over the country used to promote beef on Father's Day.

so much to a meeting and it is good to have their sound advice and experience.

We have more than 1,600 paid-up members to date, and our hard-working secretary, Ida Mae Atchison, still has dues to post that were just turned in to meet the July deadline. Eight states have not as yet paid their affiliation fee. Affiliation with the National gives you the privilege of having a member on the general council.

Many have asked about the revised cookbook. It is still in the negotiating stage. It may be next year before it is ready for sale. We are working on a very good proposition, but it takes time

to do these things and we want to be sure it is right. There is another 5,000 run of the present book off the press which we hope you will all order and push for Christmas and it is none too early to start now.

We were pleased with the report of Marian Tripp on what the beef council did to help our "Beef for Father's Day" promotion. This exhibit will be displayed at the Omaha convention.

May I express for all of us thanks to the American National Cattlemen's Association for the \$500 it gave us to assist in our restaurant promotion this year.

The yearbook is at the printers and will be coming your way before long. We were late in receiving material from some of you.

I want to thank everyone who came to the council meeting. I hope it was helpful to you. The many things reported could not have been accomplished without all of the states cooperating.

And now, Bob and I are taking off for a few days of fishing on the Conejos River. Hope the fish are biting and I wish I could have all you people in for a fish fry.

**Yodie Burghart.**



WINNERS in the style show held at the western breakfast during recent annual convention of the North Dakota CowBelles in Valley City were (l. to r.) Mrs. Gilman Peterson, best casual western; Louise Birdsell, most practical western; Mrs. Karnes Johnson, most beautiful squaw dress; Mrs. Jim Tyler, most beautiful complete western.

## extension telephones prevent Run-it-is\* on the farm

An illustration for a Mountain States Telephone advertisement. It features a house with a chimney and a window. Inside the window, a cartoon character is shown running out of the house. The character is wearing a hat and a coat. The house has a sign that says "Mountain States Telephone". Below the house, there is a block of text and a caption at the bottom. The text is as follows:

Imagine how an extension telephone in the barn, near the corral or in the machine shed—or in the house—could save you time and steps each busy day. You could take or make your calls when you wanted, where you wanted. To learn all about how convenient and economical extension telephones are, just call your local telephone manager. He'll be happy to demonstrate how you can end Run-it-is once and for all.

\* Run-it-is: running to the house from somewhere in the farm yard to answer important calls.

## Here and There With the CowBelles

Sixteen states were represented at the meeting of the general council of the **American National CowBelles** in Denver July 11-12. Reports were made by the state CowBelle presidents attending, and a report by National President Yodie Burghart of Colorado listed attendance at nine state conventions; the National Beef Council and National Live Stock and Meat Board meetings in Chicago; hearings in Washington and presentation (with Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Kansas) of beef for President Eisenhower's Father's Day dinner. Reports of Father's Day promotion were made by Mrs. Hilliard of Colorado, Lyle Liggett, information director of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Mrs. Marian Tripp of J. Walter Thompson Co.

Along with its review of activities, the group made plans for future programs, including a restaurant campaign in October.

The **Humboldt County** (Calif.) CowBelles hosted members of the Humboldt Cattlemen's Association, Wool Growers and Farm Bureau at a dinner and dance July 11 in Fortuna. This was the CowBelles' contribution to a two-day celebration held by county agricultural organizations in honor of the Klamath Weed Beetle Memorial celebration. The Humboldt Cattlemen held a field day the morning of the 11th, after which CowBelles and Cattlemen were entertained by the Cattlemen's president, Mr. Les Fearrien, and Mrs. Fearrien at a barbecue at their Rockgate Ranch in Hydesville. In the afternoon the Cattlemen challenged the CowBelles to a baseball game. (Sorry, no one told us the score.—ED.)

The ladies of this very active group also entered a mounted group in the Fortuna Rodeo parade July 19 and 20, while daughters of CowBelle members participated as a baton unit.

The **Fremont County** (Colo.) CowBelles were justly proud of their Father's Day promotion, particularly of their entry for the Father of the Year, Mr. James

Wiant, who went on to become state winner. The group also scored with their Beef Chuckwagon, set up at Cotopaxi the day of the nationally-known boat races on the Arkansas River. They had a good array of various types of beef sandwiches and served beef soup on the rocks to many onlookers and participants in the events.

On June 14 the executive officers and general council of the **Louisiana CowBelles** met for their second meeting of the year in Lafayette. All committee appointments were completed. The council voted to give the sponsoring group of Louisiana's Father of the Year a cash prize of \$25. The father received a leather two-suit bag and a trip to the state convention in Lafayette for himself and his wife.

Mrs. Fred Hirsch, vice-president of the National CowBelles, entertained officers of the **Montana CowBelles** at a luncheon in her home on May 7. In addition to making plans for the coming year, the group enthusiastically patronized a "Country Store" set up in a corner of Mrs. Hirsch's hallway where Beef Candy, stationery, cookbooks and CowBelle napkins were sold, proceeds to go to the Montana Beef Council.

### Thinking of Raising Beef Cattle in the Yukon?

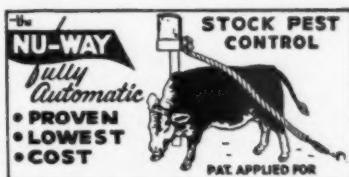
There's nothing to it, according to W. H. Hough who has kept 15 Short-horns at Whitehorse Experimental Farm for several years.

He is quoted in a Canadian Department of Agriculture release:

The cattle feed on wild grass and prepared pasture from June until October. In the winter they are fed three green oat bundles (half for a yearling), and have access to a mineral mix, cobalt-iodized salt and a creek some 500 yards away. They are fed and sheltered in a loose housing shed that gives protection from wind and dampness.

The brood cows calve in late April and May and for the last three years haven't lost a calf. Four pounds of grain is added to the daily ration of the brood cows from March to June.

Yukon borders Alaska on the east.



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## THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU

BY LYLE LIGGETT

The cattle industry and all of agriculture must take on the staggering chore of "educating" the general public to some of the basic economic laws and principles of democracy which underlie our society.

Without the emphasis on basic "facts of life," much of our efforts to secure better public understanding of cattle industry problems will be wasted.

For instance: it does little good to talk about cattle and beef prices and who sets them, unless the consumer understands the simple "law of supply and demand." We can tell Mrs. Home-maker over and over that it is her decision alone that governs the final, long-range price structure. But until she fully understands and accepts the basic principles of economics, in vain will be our efforts to "justify" the seeming inconsistencies which bloom forth in times of oversupply or shortage. Another basic principle about which the public must be reminded before we can gain acceptance of our problems and wishes is that of private ownership. A revolution was fought for this right. It was firmly written into the birth certificate of this nation—the Constitution.

Consider the many problems ranchers have that would not exist if the general public still accepted and respected the principles of private ownership. Trespass, rustling, sportsmen's conflicts, taxation, condemnation . . . on and on.

So it is becoming more and more imperative that ranchers, farmers and other "owners" must pay a little more attention to correcting the growing disregard for the rights of ownership before those rights become a legislated privilege or a wishful tale told by the graybeards around the communal fires of the future.

It is extremely encouraging to hear the discussions in county and state cattle meetings about the value of research into marketing, management and production. Leaders of the industry have long emphasized that research is basic to success but that it is woefully lacking in support and consideration from the "grass roots."

Industry, labor, government and all other factions of our society are far ahead of agriculture in recognizing the need for "finding the answers" before speaking out or taking any action.

Every cattleman is in for a pleasant surprise when he discovers that well-planned and executed research into industry problems quite likely will offer either simple solutions or specific and effective "ammunition" for attacking the problem at the source.

From a public relations standpoint, the industry will benefit immensely from this newfound interest in research . . . we'll know the facts and learn of the demands of a modern world.

*In talking about  
the best one  
always refers  
to WHR*

WHR's annual fall  
sale—Friday, Oct. 10

60 FINE HERD BULLS  
20 TOP BRED HEIFERS

PROVED  
PRODUCING BLOOD  
PAYS



Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

George Lazar, Mgr.

India is increasing its lead as the nation with the most cattle. Latest reports show 159 million cattle in the country.

### A-1 Handmade Manila ROPE HALTERS

(No cheap sisal rope)

1/2" mold resistant.....	\$1.25 ea.
7/16" pure Manila.....	.90 ea.
3/8" pure Manila.....	.60 ea.

All halters finished with rose knots, unless you prefer hog rings. Please specify with order. All orders of six or more postpaid in U. S. A. Send check with order; no C.O.D. please.

George W. Landers  
145 North 5th St., Hot Springs, S. Dak.

### ARE YOUR CATTLE HEAT TOLERANT?

The hot summer months can knock gains and decrease the efficiency of your herd. Extreme temperatures do not affect Santa Gertrudis cattle because they were developed with "bredin" heat tolerance.

Write for Free Information



# SALES

Sept.  
8  
WYO.

## Polled Hereford Dispersion

Sheridan, Wyo.

Sept. 8, 9:30 a.m.

The Duncans of Sheridan, Wyo., offer 7 herd bulls, 44 yearlings, 115 cows, calves at side, 8 two-year heifers, 58 yearling heifers.

Write for catalog to:  
Chuck Cook, Sale Mgr., Chuck's Livestock Sale Service, Colon, Nebr.

OCT.  
27  
S. D.

## 15th Annual Registered Hereford "All-Star Sale"

420 Bulls . . . 40 Bred Heifers

Oct. 27, 11:30 A.M.

Britton, S. D.

Sale will be at the Thorp Ranch heated pavilion, 6 mi. E., 3 N., 3 E. of Britton. The bulls include 35 yearlings and 7 proven herd bulls. All our cattle are Clean pedigreed. Write for catalog to: Walton Thorp, Britton, S. D.

## CHAROLAIS SALE BRINGS \$51,465 IN TEXAS

Twenty-three buyers paid \$51,465 for 90 head of Charolais and Charolais-cross cattle in San Marcos, Tex., last month at a dual consignment and dispersal sale sponsored by the Texas Charolais & Charolais-Cross Sales Corp. of San Antonio, Tex. Only 10 purebred animals were included in the sale. The dispersal part of the sale included 41 animals from Barry & Brite of Beaumont, Tex., for a total of \$16,015. Forty-nine head in the consignment sale brought \$35,450, to average \$723.

## CALIFORNIAN NAMED ANGUS FIELDMAN IN NORTHWEST

Douglas A. Wood of Clovis, Calif., has joined the field staff of the American Angus Association on Aug. 1, taking over part of the northwestern areas formerly handled by Wm. S. Roche and Raymond W. Buchanan. He is an animal husbandry graduate from Fresno State College and has been active in farm youth projects; he is a Korea veteran of the marines.

## MEXICAN CATTLEMEN ATTEND EXPOSITION AT CHIHUAHUA

Chihuahua City, in the north central part of Mexico, recently played host to stockmen attending the national cattlemen's convention, and a livestock exposition held simultaneously, from all of Mexico's 29 states. Three strings of registered Angus bulls—a total of 13 head—were sent for showing from Texas, and Mexican Angus herds were also represented. While very few Mexican cattlemen keep up the registration papers on their cattle, they reportedly produce some high quality beef animals, and a strong export market has kindled interest in improvement of the industry.

## SANTA GERTRUDIS FIELD DAY HELD IN ALABAMA

More than 325 cattlemen, agricultural workers and others, from 15 states and Cuba, attended a Santa Gertrudis field day held by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Armstrong at Day's Bend, Ala., last month. The principal speaker was Albert O. Rhoad, geneticist at the King Ranch, Kingsville, Tex. He discussed the breed on which he has done active research for several years and which is now found in 36 states and 32 other countries. Santa Gertrudis Breeders International sponsored the event.

## CHARBRAY BREED GROUP REPORTS REGISTRATION RISE

The American Charbray Breeders Association at Houston reports that registrations of the breed have increased 55 per cent during the first six months of 1958 over the number of animals registered for the same period in 1957. Transfers have increased 17 per cent for the same comparative six-months period.

## DATES ARE SET FOR RED BLUFF BULL SALE

California's annual Red Bluff Bull Sale has been set for Feb. 5-7, 1959. All pen bulls will be housed loose, shown loose and sold the same way, the sale group announces.

## CHICAGO FEEDER EVENT SET FOR OCT. 23-25

The 14th annual Chicago Feeder Cattle show and sale will be held Oct. 23-25 at the Chicago stockyards. Last year the event brought entries from 15 states and Canada. Four other feeder auctions are also scheduled at the Chicago yards. The dates are: Sept. 12; Sept. 26; Oct. 10, and Nov. 7.

## VIRGINIA HAS SERIES OF FEEDER CALF SALES

The 1958 Spring Feeder Calf and Yearling Sales held annually in Virginia (at Roanoke, Harrisonburg, Richmond, Lynchburg and Winchester) attracted 3,494 animals and brought in total returns of \$574,223. Final figures showed that fancy and choice Herefords returned a \$190.64 average; average weight in this class was 628. Good Hereford calves figured \$178.61, and mediums \$166.63 per head.

## SANTA GERTRUDIS BULL GAINS 3.9 POUNDS A DAY

A new beef cattle rate of gain record was made at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation near McGregor when a Santa Gertrudis bull was recorded as having gained 3.9 pounds per day in a 140-day rate of gain test. The bull gained a total of 551 pounds during the period, surpassing previous gains at the substation. His final weight was 1,219 pounds and his age 438 days. He was owned by W. W. Callan, Waco, Tex.

## EASTERN STATES SHOW TO BE HELD SEPT. 13-21

The 37th annual Eastern States Exposition, to be held in West Springfield, Mass., Sept. 13-21, will offer \$52,000 in cash premiums and trophies. Awards will be made to exhibitors of cattle, sheep, horses and poultry. Entries last year totaled more than 3,500.



"DRINK MORE MILK — Eat More Meat" posters developed by the New Holland Machine Co. as a public service program are being displayed by thousands of Holland dealers on bulletin boards and show windows around the country. The posters show two hearty young people with "milk-meat" smiles and complexions sitting down to a snack of hamburgers and milk. Similar educational materials have been furnished by the company to newspaper and magazine editors, radio and television directors and farm and industry groups over the past three years.

## AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN. REPORTS 144 NEW MEMBERS

One hundred, forty-four Hereford breeders over the nation became members of the American Hereford Association during June, 1958, boosting the official roster to an all-time high of 30,648. California and Texas led in numbers who joined.

## SAN FRANCISCO SHOW ANNOUNCES PREMIUM LIST

Livestock premiums of \$83,245 will be offered at the 1958 Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo at the San Francisco Cow Palace, Oct. 31-Nov. 9. Of the total, various breed associations will contribute \$13,947.

## EASTERN NATIONAL SHOW AT TIMONIUM, MD., NOV. 15-20

Charles A. Morrow, Angus breeder of New Windsor, Md., has been appointed manager of the Eastern National Livestock Show which will be held at the Maryland State Fair Grounds at Timonium Nov. 15-20.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK SHOW BOOKED FOR NOV. 28-DEC. 6

The 1958 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago will be held Nov. 28-Dec. 6, with livestock experts from 19 states and two foreign countries doing the judging. Dr. A. D. Weber, dean of agriculture at Kansas State College, will judge all the steer classes at the show for the 12th consecutive year.



LEATHER PENNANTS and rosettes will be in evidence at leading shows and fairs over the country this year, replacing satin ribbons. The pieces shown above were developed by the California Beef Council and are made of calfskin, dyed blue. This is part of the California Beef Council's 10-point beef promotion program. The council is also studying new industrial uses of leather that can't be replaced by plastic. The American Meat Institute has also developed ribbons, pennants, barbecue aprons, calling cards and various other items made of leather.

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin  
Meeker, Colo.

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

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Purebred and Commercial  
Annual Production Sale Oct. 4, 1958

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F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebraska  
"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow"

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PUREBRED BULLS OF VARIOUS AGES AVAILABLE

— NO CANCER EYE — NO PINK EYE —

GET HEAVIER WEANERS — CROSS WITH YOUR COWS — THRIFTIER — HARDIER

CHEROKEE RANCH

25 Miles South of  
Denver on Hy. 85

SEDALIA, COLO.

## ANGUS BREEDER SHOWS FAITH IN MAGAZINE

Our readers for the past half year have seen the lumber ads of the Lundgren Sales Corp., Bend, Ore., on the back cover of the American Cattle Producer. We appreciate the substantial support this advertising represents to the Producer, and we are sure that members of the American National Cattlemen's Association and Producer readers generally, appreciate this advertiser's (he also runs commercial Angus on the GI Ranch at Bend) confidence in the industry's magazine.

## PAPAL FARM TO ESTABLISH REGISTERED ANGUS HERD

Angus breeders in the United States are providing a foundation breeding herd for the Papal Farm near Rome, Italy. The plan is to start the Papal Farm beef herd with 14 registered

Angus heifers and one bull. As the herd increases cattle will be given to worthy poor farmers and charity.

## AUSTRALIAN BREEDING PROPERTY FOR SALE

A. J. Day, senior Australian government trade commissioner, has called our attention to a private sale of Retford Park, Bowral, N.S.W., Australia, one of the country's leading stud breeding and agricultural properties. The property covers 1,670 acres, and is built for breeding stud beef and dairy cattle. It has long been the nursery for thoroughbred Clydesdales, Welsh ponies, Jersey cattle, and more recently of beef Shorthorns, Devons and Santa Gertrudis cattle. Further information may be had from J. L. McDonald, Stud Stock Manager, Dalgety and Co., Ltd., 15 Bent St., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

# Calendar

11/24 12/3  
11/24 12/4

Sept. 26-30—American Meat Institute meeting, Chicago.  
 Oct. 31-Nov. 1-2—Oregon Cattlemen's Association convention, Redmond.  
 Oct. 31-Nov. 9—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
 Nov. 18-19—National Grange annual session, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Nov. 30-Dec. 2—Idaho Cattlemen's Association meeting, Pocatello.  
**JAN. 15-17—AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN. CONVENTION, OMAHA, NEBR.**  
 Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver.  
 Feb. 5-6—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Jackson.  
 Feb. 6-7—Arizona Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Yuma.  
 Feb. 25-Mar. 8—Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	July 24, 1958	July 25, 1957
Steers, Prime	\$27.75 - 29.50	\$26.00 - 28.25
Steers, Choice	26.25 - 28.00	23.50 - 27.00
Steers, Good	25.25 - 26.50	21.00 - 24.25
Steers, Std.	23.50 - 25.25	17.00 - 21.50
Cows, Comm.	19.25 - 20.50	15.00 - 16.25
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	28.00 - 31.00	21.00 - 25.00
Vealers, Std.	22.00 - 28.00	17.00 - 21.00
Calves, Gd.-Ch.	24.00 - 29.00	19.00 - 23.00
Calves, Std.	21.00 - 25.00	15.00 - 19.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	24.75 - 29.00	20.50 - 25.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	20.00 - 26.00	15.50 - 21.00
Hogs (180-240 <sup>lb</sup> )	22.25 - 23.75	20.25 - 22.00
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	22.00 - 25.50	22.50 - 24.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	5.00 - 7.00	6.00 - 8.00

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(Chicago)	July 24, 1958	July 25, 1957
Beef, Prime	\$	\$41.00 - 44.00	
Beef, Choice	42.00 - 46.00	40.00 - 43.00	
Beef, Good	40.00 - 44.00	37.00 - 38.50	
Beef, Std.	39.00 - 43.00	34.00 - 37.00	
Veal, Prime	51.00 - 54.00	44.00 - 46.00	
Veal, Choice	48.00 - 51.00	41.00 - 44.00	
Veal, Good	46.00 - 50.00	35.00 - 41.00	
Lamb, Choice	49.00 - 54.00	48.00 - 50.00	
Lamb, Good	46.00 - 51.00	40.00 - 45.00	
Pork Loin, 8-12#	49.50 - 53.00	44.50 - 48.00	

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
June 1958	1,506	430	4,209	1,042	
June 1957	1,535	535	3,994	1,044	
6 mos. '58	8,655	2,886	28,418	6,313	
6 mos. '57	9,552	3,566	29,897	6,673	
(Of the cattle slaughtered in the six months of 1958, 43.7 per cent were cows and heifers; in 1957 for the period, 44.7 per cent.)					

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	June	May	June	5-Yr. Avg.
June 1958	96,597	89,365	102,156	121,162	
1958	10,827	10,662	10,888	8,198	
Cured Beef	209,971	242,839	277,336	361,521	
Lamb, Mutton	11,909	10,431	6,870	9,302	

## Systemic for Cattle Grub Now Available

Trolene, the new systemic insecticide for cattle grub control, will be available nationally in time for the 1958 treating season, according to the manufacturer, the Dow Chemical Co.

Reported results of use of Trolene in a trial marketing program last fall, when 100,000 head were treated, showed an average of 90 per cent control of grub infestations. Reports from state agricultural experiment stations have shown an average of 92 per cent control.

Records of the trial marketing program as well as recent research has

underscored the value of early application. It should be made as soon as possible after the end of heel fly (it's three times the size of a common housefly and may be apt to be mistaken for a bumblebee) activity. General recommendations have been revised to call for treating in July through September in the South and from August through October in northern states. No applications should be made after Nov. 1 anywhere in the U. S.

Extensive study has also been given the temporary side effects which have shown in some few cases following treatment. These reactions, such as staggering gait, increased salivation and diarrhea, appearing and passing within a day or two, have been found to occur when animals heavily infested with grubs are treated late in the season. Field tests have indicated that the reaction is the result of the destruction and absorption of the larger grubs rather than caused directly by the presence of the chemical in the animal.

Early treating, in accordance with recommendations, will head off these side effects.

Dow technicians also suggest that the bolus be lubricated with mineral oil, petroleum jelly or an edible household fat or oil to make it easier to swallow.

Research tests have shown that treating cattle with Trolene improves weight gains and feed efficiency and cuts damage to hides and carcass trim losses in the packinghouse.

The chemical is administered orally as a bolus, or thumb-size pill. When properly applied, Trolene does not

leave a harmful residue in the meat. It should not be given to cattle within 60 days of slaughter or to producing dairy cows.

Cost of treating an average feeder steer should range from \$1 to \$1.50.

## USDA Recommends CO-RAL For Grubs, Other Pests

The USDA has okayed the commercially available CO-RAL for use on beef cattle for the control of grubs, horn flies, lice, ticks, keds and screwworms.

The insecticide should not be applied to sick animals or calves less than three months of age, says USDA. Sixty days must intervene between the last application and slaughter. It is not recommended for use on dairy cattle or milk goats, since it is known to secrete in the milk for a week or 10 days following treatments. As with other insecticides, no tolerance has been established in milk.

When applied externally as a single spray treatment, the insecticide is absorbed and acts systemically to kill 75 to 100 per cent of young cattle grubs in the animal's tissues. It is a potent contact insecticide against ticks and horn flies and gives protection for two to three weeks. Usually a single application will give a high degree of control of lice as well as sheep keds.

One of its most beneficial uses is for control of screwworms. A single treatment destroys infestations and usually protects against reinfection until the wounds heal, or seven to 14 days. It is being used routinely in the screwworm quarantine program in Florida to treat livestock moving from infested into uninfested areas.

## DEATHS

**Mrs. Mary Collins:** The wife of the late Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association in 1932-35, passed away in a hospital in Colorado Springs, Colo., in late July. She was 87. Born near Eureka, Kan., in 1871, Mrs. Collins was married to Mr. Collins in Eureka in 1907. She lived for 50 years on the ranch near Kit Carson. Surviving is a son, Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, immediate past president of the American National, a daughter, Mrs. Pauline Collins Stewart, Arcadia, Calif., and one grandchild, Miss Polly B. Collins, Kit Carson.

\* \* \*

**Hugh Stemler:** Leading Wyoming cattleman, who died at his home in Glendo, July 12. He was born in 1889 on his father's ranch at LaGrange. He and his bride settled on a ranch in Colorado's North Park in 1915; later he was manager of the Hill Land and Cattle Co. at Rand, Colo. Later he moved to the home ranch where he lived until his death. He was active in the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and American National Cattlemen's Association.



The TROLENE BOLUS is administered with a balling gun as the animal is restrained in a squeeze chute. The bolus is dropped behind the hump of the tongue and is swallowed by the animal. Lubricating the bolus makes swallowing easier.

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The above are 4 miles apart and may be purchased as a unit if desired.

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### MISCELLANEOUS

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17

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